THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. BY RATCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT.

WM. F. RITCHIE & LOGER A. PRYOR, EDITORS TERSDAY MOUNING, DECEMBER 16

NO TRUCE-OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

After the repulse of Black Republicanism in th recent canvass, even the most despondent among us anticipated at least some brief pause in the progress of anti-slavery agitation. Under the influence A this reasonable expectation, the South composed itself for a short respite from the excitement of sectional controversy, and declared a disposition to suspeud its preparations for the conflict which the for twinte success of the Democracy promised to post-. The moderation in the tone of his journal, ascribed to other agencies by the uncharitable critic of the New York Herald, was a concession to the truce which it was understood the Black Republican Party intended to observe. The South occupies a defensive position, and is ever ready to intermit hostilities at the instance of its adversary .-Averse to agitation except in resistance to threatened cression, we very cheerfully accepted the assurances of peace and repose which Mr. Buchanan's

election was thought to imply. To what extent the South was deceived in the pro mise of a cessation of hostilities, any person may ascertain by reference to the current debate in Congress The Black Republican representatives eagerly em braced the earliest opportunity for the renewal of the anti-slavory agitation. In the President's Message they affect to find a provocation of acrimonious accu sation against the South; and so they have wantonly rekindled the flames of sectional controversy. Instead of that moderation of temper which misforand begets in a philosophic mind, and which a decont submission to the declared will of the people imposes as a daty upon all patriots, the Abolition leaders in Congress betray an extreme exasperation of feeling and the most determined purpose to precipitate a conflict with the South.

The people of the South desired some pause in the controversy, to afford the conservative sentiment of sion betrays the perfidy and obstinacy of the enemy with whom we have to contend.

If there had been that suspension of hostilities be tween the North and the South which we were all in duced to anticipate from the defeat of the Black Repub lican party, Mr Buchanan might have ventured upon an experiment of compromise and conciliation between the two sections. Though elected in the interest, and mainly by the vote of the South, we would not have objected if his Administration had been organized upon a principle of mutual concession, and with the view of pacificating the country. In his support the South cherished no selfish purpose; and we were ready to compromise our success for the sake of the But the aggressive demonstration of the Black Re-

publican leaders in Congress, neutralizes the effect of their defeat, inflames afresh the resentments of the recent contest, arrays the two sections of the confederacy in angry controversy, and challenges another trial of the great issues between the South and the dominant power of the North. In the heat of the battle, it is impossible to reconcile the belligerent parties. There can be no impartial adjustment of the ispute when one side refuses to submit to arbitrations and insists upon war and an absolute triumph. Mr. Buchanan finds that circumstances have shifted his position, and he will be compelled to change his paliey accordingly. It is the merest madness to dream now of effecting a compromise between the aggres sive abolitionism of the North and the conservative spirit of resistance in the South. And the President elect will commit a fatal folly if he thinks to organize his administration upon any other principle than that of an avowed and inflexible support of the rights and itself to an administration which occupies a neutra; ground, without descending from its own lofty and through the agency of our own schools and universiimpregnable position. We do not ask the President ties; the necessity of detaching ourselves from deelect to become the partizan of our peculiar interests. pendence upon the North by means of an immediate but only to administer the government in the spirit | mercantile connexion with the ports of Europe; the of the Constitution, and to preserve inviolate the expediency of constructing the Pacific Railway upon guarantees of our rights. To this end it is necessary a Southern line and so uniting our interests with that the Executive patronage and authority should those of the rising empire of California and Oregon; be so employed as to strengthen the hands of our in a word, the policy of aggrandizing the wealth and friends and to confound the schemes of our enemies. the power of the staveholding States by every influ-

In these suggestions it is very far from our pur. ence that may be brought into subserviency to their pose to imply any distrust of Mr. Buchanan's inten- interest, and of providing them with all the conditions tions. A frank and full understanding, in advance, of a solid, self-sustaining community; these were the of the relative positions of parties, is assential to ul. grand subjects of inquiry and debate with the gentlerimate agreement and concert of action. And this explanation, in limine, on the part of the South, is the more necessary, as some persons who are supposed to speak the sentiments of the President elect, have have accomplished nothing! Speaking without sancforeshadowed a policy for the incoming administration, in which the Democracy of this section will mever concur. Thus, in the recent speech of Senator Bigler, it is implied, rather than distinctly amounced, that Mr. Buchanan has no sympathy with the "exthat Mr. Buchanan has no sympathy with the "extremists" of the South, and that he intends to direct his administration with the view of converting Kansas into a free State. If by the "extremists of the South" Mr. Bigler refers only to that small school of statesmen who propose the revival of the African slave trade and the immediate organization of the south upon the study of the great problem which lies in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the path of our destiny. It brought together, in the best spir free and friendly communion, some of the best spir to be inhabited at great personal disconfort and expense. San Antonio, in Texas, is more expensive than New York. But Paris and Romen are about on a par. To accumulate opposing facts is not the worst made of combating wild assumptions or upon the rights of the South with the resolution to resist rather than retreat another step-if we are to and independent South. Below the surface of conunderstand that the Cabinet are to pursue a trimming policy, and to be controlled by the counsels of men great idea. Perhaps circumstances may devolve its who affect the distinction of exclusive moderationif we are to understand that any impediment is to be opposed to the legitimate expansion of slavery in accordance with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska, act; then is Senator Bigler's speech a distinct declaration of war against an irresistible majority of the

· In harmony with this subdued tone of the Senator who is understood to enjoy Mr. Buckanan's intimate confidence, we observe a portuntous article in the paper which is reported to be the special organ of his duions. The Pennsylvanian recently startled the country with a panegyric on Thomas Hart Benton! Can it be possible, at once exclaims every consideratfriend of Mr. Bachanan in the South, that the spostate Beaton-apostate in a double sense, both from his party and his section-can it be possible, that he is to be restored to full fellowship with the Democracy, and to be reinstated in power by the incoming Administration? Is it credible that Mr. Buchanan intends to bestow his confidence upon one so unwor thy of trust? Is there danger that the impenitors veteran of the crusade against slavery is to enjoy the favor of an Administration upon which the South relies for the support of its rights !

These inquiries are in everybody's mouth; but, for ourselves, we are satisfied that they do injustice to Mr. Buchanan's intentions. We repeat now the declaration of implicit confidence in the President elect, upon which we ventured in advance of any indication of his feelings and purposes. We re-affirm our resolution to support his Administration in good faith and to the best of our ability. But, at the same time, we do not intend by such protestations to re strict our liberty of action, or to commit ourselves even to an inactive neutrality, in the event that the policy of his Administration should violate the pledges of his election. Fidelity to principle is our supreme obligation.

The same line of conduct we prescribe fo ourselves, we would suggest to the Democracy of the South .-It is no time to talk of peace and repose while the enemy is collecting his forces for another assault agon our institutious. It is no time to make a parade of our pacific disposition while he challenges us to mortal combat. It is the part of wisdom rather to concentrate our own energies and to strengthen our resolution to receive the threatened shock. Let us neither moderate our spirit, nor embarrass our efforts by inconsistent obligations.

THE "MISSOURI EXPOSITOR." Mr. S. M. Yost, whilem of the Staunton Vindicator, isones a peper in Lexington Missouri, with the above title. This paper exhibits the mechanical neatness and the literary ability, which the skilful and acplished editor is sure to impart to any journal under his control. We are gled but not surprised to find that Mr. Yest has lost nothing of his vigorous

May he prosper to the full measure of his uncommon merit.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVEN-TION. They who thrive by the commercial dependence of the South will not resign their supromacy without a struggle. The factors and jobbers of New bers, exhausted by incessant fighting, exposed to all York subsist upon the monopoly of the Southern the hardships of hunger, and encompassed beyond trade, and they are not going to less their precieus privileges for want of vigilance and energy in have fulfilled its destiny. If its situation be as desopposing every nascent scheme of commercial competition. It is not surprising, therefore, that the debates and resolutions of the Savannah Convention termination. It was foreseen that Walker must sue should provoke the contemptuous criticism of the Northern journals. The Evening Post, Herald, Tribane, Times, and other papers of the same sort, are only engaged in the service of the mercantile interest of New York, when they unite in decrying the enterprize and industrial capabilities of the South. Every abortive attempt to raise the slave States to the dignity of an independent and self-sustaining community, only results in tightening the bonds of their

yet by stimulating the impulse out of which they

spring, and developing the thought to which they

we their existence-by impressing the popular

mind with the necessity of a self-subsisting inde-

pendence, and encouraging individual enterprise in

the pursuit of this object-if they did nothing more.

their efforts would deserve a grateful return from the

people of the South. To magnify their mistakes with

malignant pleasure, implies a very imperfect sense

of justice, or a very small regard for the interests of

the slaveholding community. Of their blunders we

But, even by the confession of the Northern press.

visiouary and impracticable schemes. The develop-

importance of creating an indigenous literature

cognition or authority, they have only the barren pow-

er of suggestion; and yet we hear complaint that they

NEGRO INSURRECTIONS.

most summary measures of suppression.

It is a remarkable circumstance in all these schemes

of meditated insurrection, that Christmas was se-

lected as the day of their accomplishment. Now, ob

serving so wide-spread a spirit of revolt among the

slaves, perceiving that the same incendiary causes op-

erate in full vigor in this State, and seeing, indeed

that indications of intended outbreak have been de-

tected in more than one county in Virginia, we ven

ture, at the hazard even of exciting unnecessary an

prehension, to inquire if it is not the duty of the au

thorities and of the people to provide every possible

precaution against any demonstration of violence

among our own negroes? Shall we not be admonish-

ed by timely discoveries in other States? Or, shall

we neglect our own security, until we, too, are ex-

The military eyetem of Virginia is in utter dilapi

dation. Out of the cities we have no organized means

of protection against a sudden emergency. Every

consideration, then, suggests the necessity of adopt-

ing immediate measures of prevention. Obviously

the best thing to be done under the circumstances,

posed to extreme alarm, if not to actual peril?

The December number of this journal is to hand, ell filled with instructive and entertaining articles. subjection. If this last effort can be bailted, perhaps We have read them all, from first to last, and have sny that a better number of the Messenger was the capital of the North will be secure of its ascen dancy. Hence the simultaneous and acrimonious asnever printed; nay, more, that we have never known sault upon the Savannah Convention, by the stipenthe present issue of the Messeuger surpassed in diary press of New York. Magazine literature. Without entering too much into details we may specify "The Literary Wife," and While the press of the South has ever been distin guished for its extreme solicitude for the moral and "The Relations of Music to Religion," as articles espeially deserving high praise. This last, the report of political interests of its section, it has bestowed a very inadequate proportion of care upon schemes of a lecture by that very distinguished divine, Dr. John Cummings, has not heretofore been printed in this industrial and commercial development. This is country, and must strike every reader as an exceedcharacteristic of the unselfish and lofty impulses of ingly beautiful production. The following, which we our people, who esteem the refinements of social life and the sauctity of their civil liberties, above all the clip from the Editor's table, is a richly deserved comvulgar prizes of commerce. With more than the pliment to one of our most enterprising citizens; it Spartan pride of power, they have less than the was extracted from an address deliver I by Pro-Spartan desire of gain. There is something very atfessor Morrison before the Mechanics' Institute of tractive in this generous contempt of sordid interests, this city: and this exclusive devotion to the higher pursuits of ambition. But we seem to have forgot that commercial independence is essential to political power. on of artisans. And pleasant as it i At last the popular mind of the South is impressed

"The very intimate and close connexion which we and to subsist between the arts, naturally suggests but much good may result from a proper association of actions. And pleasant as it is to behold the whibition which the artists of Virginia afford at this line, it is even more agreeable to contemplate the aguificance of this scene. We behold evidence of the fact that the Mechanics of Virginia have effected with the necessity of relieving its industrial interests from the extertionate tyranny of Northern capital; and, at last, we begin to feel about for some way of and, at last, we begin to feel about for some way of escape from the oppressive bondage. It is natural upon the industrial interests of the State, and is elementating the spirit of the South, impatient of the burden, changes of the South. It must be apparent even to the most casual observer that the spirit of improveand eager for deliverance, should be betrayed into changes of the some extravagance; but it is very unnatural in the Southern press to make such foily the subject of illiberal comment. We observe with equal surprise and regret, that certain of our contemporaries in the slave-holding States, are repeating the flippant criticisms of the Northern press on the action of the Savannah Convention. Such censure may gratify a splenetic humor or a taste for cynical display, but it will contribute very little to the success of the moveof this achievement is worthy to be commemorated in the spirit of improvement is rife in this city. There are those present who can remember the first stern in the surface in Richmond, and who can lestify to the contribute who can contempt the first stern in the surface in Richmond, and who can lestify to the cantusiasm which the fact occasioned. There are those here, too, who have recently taken active part in a stupendous work which has just been successfully accomplished in our midst. Twenty-seven thou sand five hundred pounds of brass were melted at the Triedgar works and poured into one casting for the United States' Steam Frigate 'Colorado.' The scene of this achievement is worthy to be commemorated of this achievement is worthy to be commemorated by the painter's art. The self-reliance of the men engaged in this work, and their confidence in him Inasmuch as there will be exage. will contribute very little to the success of the movethe North, opportunity of wholesome re-action on the raging mass of fanaticism. But, since our enemies choose to renew the battle with increased energy of attack, the South must accept the alternative, and prepare to repel the threatened aggression upon its rights. The factious resistance to Whittield's admiss. the opinion of those who sympathize in the effort to plant the institution of slavery upon a stable and self-supporting basis. When we consider the object of the gentlemen who compose these Southern Conference of the gentlemen who compose these Southern Conference of the contents of the reservoir to flow into came for the contents of the reservoir to flow into the contents of the conten whatever of zeal and wisdom they display in the good work, we should extend a generous appreciation and the most hearty applause. He must which his men heaped upon the heated mass, in tri-umph more glorious than that of the victor of heats, and those who had sustained him in the heat and bur-A house, guarded by men with bayonet fastened or be a very merose person who can find nothing to approve in the proceedings of a body, which, whatever its errors, is at least animated by a patriotic

all the reserve compatible with our object.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

of irresistible numbers .- Perhaps, however, rumor

exaggerates the embarrasaments of his position. We

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

chail soon know the truth.

purpose, and which will certainly result in imparting It may be not be amiss to add that this number mity of aim and consistency of effort to the awakened energies of the South. If these Commercial Concloses the volume for the current year, and that this ventions were utterly barren of useful suggestion, is a good time to subscribe for the work.

"THE NAIAD QUEEN." On Saturday afternoon the Theatre was filled by a joyous company of children, parents and nurses .-The delighted audience presented a beautiful sight. itself worth a visit. The piece is gotten up with an ingenious mechanism and a gorgeous splendor that do great credit to the accomplished artist, Mr. Getz. and which surpass anything of the kind ever presented here. Miss Devlin and Mesars. Jefferson. Boniface and their colleagues, act with spirit and efmay be sure the enemies of the South will make the | feet-and the entire success of the performance is reditable but profitable to the enterprising managers. The piece still continues to draw large

rebuke. But little of its regard was bestowed upon paper. The enterprising host, Mr. Ballard, has made an excellent selection of Messrs. Palmore and Zitelle institutions of the slaveholding States. He who is ment of the industrial resources of the South, by mulnot with us is against us; and the South cannot attach | tiplying the facilities of commercial intercourse; the | Mon. Zitelle's exquisite existing we have long been Mon. Zitelle's exquisite cuisine we have long been familiar. All who relish the luxuries of the table, will have their palates richly gratified by a visit to those Ballard House.

Ballard House.

Ballard House. FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] The Army-A few simple facts-Virginia and her

discussion-The President's health, Sec. Ac. Washington, Dec. 13, 1856, The new bill, reported from the committee on Milicertainly a reflection on the liberality of the country that we should allow valuable officers to resign, because of inadequate pay. The statement has fremen of the Savannah Convention. With no legal requently been made, that officers in the service of European governments receive no higher pay than American officers. On the surface this is so, but the slightest consideration of the subject will explain why the suggestion has no force in regard to our service.

In the first place, then, it should be remembered the army in Europe, is a part of the aristocratic fea tion, and upon their individual responsibility, every one is at liberty to criticise and reject their recominterest, and so suggested the thought of a united the worst mode of combating wild assumptions or interest, and so suggested the thought of a united and independent South. Below the surface of conservative debate and moderate resolutions, lurks this great idea. Perhaps circumstances may devoive its complete development upon some future Savannah Convention.

The worst mode of combating wild assumptions of the worst mode of combating wild assumption wild assumption wild assumption wild wild assumption wild assumption wild assumption wild assumption wild as servative debate and moderate resolutions, lurks this country for men of scientific ability and personal rectinate. In Europe this is not so. All the avenues of employment are filled, and it is not unfrequent to Every day develops some fresh scheme of revolt find men occupying responsible positions, at a salary which a common waiter in a first class hotel in Ame-rica would not ac ept. Unless some liberality is examong the slaves of the Western and more Southern States. To those aiready reported in our columns,

States. To those aircady reported in our columns, we have to add another prepared plan of insurrection just detected and defeated in South Carolina. Occurring at the same time in so many separate locality. The city is tail of rumors in regard to the sayings carring at the same time in so many separate localirearring at the same time in so many separate localities, these discoveries suggest the suspicion of a very general spirit of insubordination among the negrol population. Why should this State alone be exempt from the danger which impended over nearly the entire the danger which impended over nearly the entire that the virginia has a duty to discharge to her time-honored principles—to the Democratic party—to the South, which tooks to her—and to the Union, of which she is from the danger which impended over nearly the enthe corper-stone. The wish of father to the thought with many who delight themselves in speaking of the Old Dominion as divided in purpose or principle. Let all such remember that she give the same vote tire Southern community? It is not. In Montgomery county and in the vicinity of Williamsburg, facts have been brought to light which warrant the apprefor Wise that she did for Jefferson. The day she bension of an outbreak, and justify the people in the

cuts away from her ancient faith she ceases to be "Virginia" as the State Rights men of the Union reeguize her. Every day proves that there is to be one last grand. Every day proves that there is to be one last grand, final grab at the treasury; but with the watch-dogs of the treasury in the House, and the present Secretary at the other end of the Avenue, the Congressional sharks will be disappointed in their aims.

The private bill day (Friday) lacked that excitement and intensity of feeling which has characterized the past few days. Next week the flame of policied discontinuit bent or there.

ord will break out afresh, and the country will be informed in regard to many matters of

The President's health. I am sorry to say, is not so good as usual. He continues to be exhausted from his past arduous duties.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] Washington, Dec. 14th, 1856. Principle and expediency-Federalism versus State

Rights - The position and responsibility of the Vir-ginia Delegation - The Pacific Railroad - Squatter Sovereignly, &c., &c. It the necessity of the State Rights' School of politi-If the necessity of the state legislar scuoor of points at thinkers was ever doubted for a moment by any Southern man, all he has to do is to visit Washington city at this time. He will see one delegation in Congress standing like the Spartan band of old, their faces outward to the East, to the North, to the West,

thing or nothing. It has vitality or is a dead letter. The Democratic party has principles, well matured, well tested and founded deeply in the spirit of the Constitution, or it is a mere organization for the purpose of public plunder. It is a living truth or a living lie. Its leaders are animated by a heroic and noble devotion to the Constitution, or are mere hucksters in politics, coining their checks to smiles, to win the favor for the time of those who either cannot appreciate men of honest event of real danger. As it is, we have spoken with The news from Nicaragua is of a very startling character. If true, Walker and his men are doomed cheeks to smiles, to win the favor for the time of those who either cannot appreciate men of honest constitutional convictions, or despise them. As in the days of the elder Adams there are prominent and well thought of men who counsel yielding to the popularity of a grand federal scheme. Now, as then, the principle of consolidation larks messan in a plausible existing and feathering and specing an abelitionist is to destruction. Oppressed by overwhelming numof a grand federal scheme. Now, as then, the proceeding of consolidation tarks unseen in a plausible exterior. Now as then, the tendency of all government to concentration, to end in the subversion of the fiberties of the people, makes use of the "good of the people" to work their eventual rain. Now as then, Virginia stood—shall I say ready to resist all the seductions of power, all the influence of political associated in the subversion of the people in the second of the second of the people in the second of the second of the people in the second of the second of the people in the second of the second of the people in the second of the second of the people in the second of the second of the people in the second of the s valor or favors of fortune can save it from utter excamb the moment the spell of his invincibility was broken. The dastard race who cowed under his ductions of power, all the influence of political asso-frown, turn upon him as he sinks under the weight ciation, in defence of the integrity of State sovereign-

and the Constitution? Here and there from the North-often from the Here and there from the North—often from the West, and to a large extent from the South—are good men and true. Among these the opinion is gaining ground daily that the hopes of the country in the Old Dominion will not be disappointed. They believe that this new monster—the Pacific Rail Road, which comes in side by side with squatter sovereignty—will be taken by the throat. And, rely upon it the Vigninia delegation will food a hundred alit, the Virginia delegation will find a hundred al-lies and followers, whenever they sound the alarm, and place themselves front to front with the old enemy and place themselves front to front with the old enemy of the Constitution in a new shape. In the mean while this measure is encroaching daily upon the party organization. It is a cloak under which many personal designs can be hid. In such matters the holdest policy is always the best. A determined, consistent and uncompromising opposition should be opened on it, and it would not take long to annihilate the most dangerous measure ever introduced into national politics.

To the Editors of the Enquirer: PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 11, 1856. Permit me to give the devil his due. I was mis-taken in ascribing the editorship of the Black Re-publican "Times" to Mr. Birney. He did edit a free soil and 'free Kansan' sheet in this city, some time since, but does not now. I learn that the sheet he conducted was originally merely a register of the names of arrivals at the hotels; and when he got possession of its columns, and belched forth his abo litionism, the merchants, very wisely, withdrew their htions in, the inerchants, very wisely, witherew trees patronage. I am happy to understand the the "Times" will probably meet the same fate. The names of the Democrats to the mendicant "Appeal," were placed there without their consent.

VICTOR.

[From the New York Time.] MORE OF THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN

TENNESSEE.
Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis, Dec. 11. One of our editors, at this moment in the country designated as the centre of a black conspiracy, sen us, on this subject, some positive information, which has all the authority of direct and occular evidence. Doven, (Tenn.) Tuesday, December 2, 1856. The White Bluff, which brought us to Nashville

The White Built, which brought as to Nashvine touched at the chief town in Stewart county, whence I date this letter. The whole village is in a state of anxiety; the white population is armed, and I see children, who can scarcely earry a gun and cartouche-hox, aiding to swell the number. The cause of all this is the carriers and you will know of it. this is a negro conspiracy, and you will know of i

the mould, and all who were present, save the operators, were pale with excitement, with inimitable cool ness the foreman withdrew the plug, and watched the flow of the burning, glistening current, till his experienced eye detected that their labors had not been the plug and watched the plug and watched the foreman without and in two or three neighboring houses, the greater portion of the women and children may be a fine or three highly account of the women and children may be a fine or the plant's expensive obey vain. He then leaped upon the mound of sand, be found. Here and there the black servants ob

den of the day shared with him the laurels he had the gun, encloses nine black prisoners, who are threat-ened with execution in a few hours. Nothing will be done with five, at least, of them others—the chiefs of the conspiracy—they will in all probability become acquainted with the cord. We receive on board the Judge of Dover and his

> esidence. At four o'clock we arrive some miles higher up on the left back of the Cumberland, at a place called the "Cumberland Iron Works." The machine shop, a dozen houses besides, and a few negro huts, are all the habitations in the place. In a large building near the river some sixty blacks are imprisoned for being connected with the conspira-

cy. The remainder, on the other hand, are doing submissively the ordinary work. The same thing may be said of all the neighboring localities. may be said of all the neighboring localities.

This for the general aspect. And now as to the causes that have given rise to all this excitement. Its strength and speed, he as a giant among dwarfs.

But, even by the confession of the Northern press, the Savannah Convention is less obnoxious to censure than any of its predecessors. Its deliberations were conducted with perfect decorum, and its suggestions were characterized by a remarkably moderate and conservative spirit. The proposition to revive the slave trade encountered its most emphatic rebuke. But little of its regard was bestowed upon

promptly captured, and it was learnt from him that he fled from the persecution of his brethren in servi-tude, who had threatened to kill him if he refused to [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Army-A few simple facts—Virginia and her position—The Congressional Sharks—Political rest of nearly eighty negroes, almost all of whom avowed their complicity in a plot, and even gave the most precise details as to the execution of their pro-

ect.
Nothing less was contemplated than a general mas tary Affairs, finds great favor in army circles. It is certainly a reflection on the liberality of the country tween the 25d and 25th of December, to shaughter the whiles who surrounded them, and this accomplished, to march to the chief places of the country where the

blacks would generally assemble, and commence to act.

In many places the white is much inferior in aum-

bers to the black population, but they have added to their strength by putting on a bold front and by punishing the four principal conspirators whom 1 saw prisoners at Dover. This is all that has passed up to the respect these strength by putting on a bold front and by punishing the four principal conspirators whom 1 saw prisoners at Dover. This is all that has passed up to the present time.

As to the rumors that may have reached you about

a negro killed by a white man in a conflict, then a woman killed by a black, and lastly a band of four hundred slaves devastating farms and slaughtering he inhabitants-there is no truth in them whatever C. G.

CLARSVILLE. Montgomery Co., Tonn., ? Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856. \\
Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856. \\
We arrived here at daybreak, damaged, and obliged to remain over for the greater part of the day, 1 took advantage of the opportunity to go ashore and pass some hours in gaining such information as I could obtain. The details that I have collected alter nothobtain. The details that I have conserted after hold-ing of what I wrote yesterday evening.

The town is more tranquil than any of the other places that we have visted about here. This is be-cause the white population, more numerous, has less to fear from the plots of agitators, white or back.— Nevertheless, during the last few days, they have not

Nevermenes, during me assume any may not been without anxiety. They cite, among other things, the working of an iron mine, which occupies about eight hundred negroes, belonging to a single individual, and which has been on the point of being suspended. ended. The energetic action of the proprietor, and the arrest of six whites who stirred up the revolt, have sufficed to suppress the commencement of an insurrection. The works go on, but they are incessantly estebod. The six whites have been condemned t

and await judgment.

The credulity of these poor people is such that, in the belief of the whites who excite them, they imagine that Col. Fremont, with a large army, is waiting at the mouth of the river Cumberland until the night of the 23d or 24th of December has arrived.—

Then all this army will help to deliver the slaves.

They have been struck by the sudden swelling of the river, and attribute this circumstance to the great the river, and attribute this circumstance to the great the river, and attribute this circumstance to the great the river, and attribute this circumstance to the great the river and attribute the circumstance to the great the river, and attribute the circumstance to the great the river, and attribute the circumstance to the great the river and public and private seminaries.

operations. This is the case in regard to the Cumberland Iron Works, of which I spoke yesterday.— In these localities, also, the panic is great. Three

regular tribunal, and were condemned to be hung on Thursday, (to-morrow;) but as on the announcement of this sentence a band of blacks was organized for a rescue, the four criminals were to be here. of this sentence a band of blacks was organized for a rescue, the four criminals were to be hung last evening. The excitement which will naturally follow among the slaves is much dreaded. The women and children, too young to serve for defence, are emission to be supported by the second resolution. low among the slaves is much dreaded. The women and children, too young to serve for defence, are emigrating towards the more populous districts.

Of the body of two hundred blacks that marched to Dover, about sixty have been arrested. They are Of the body of two hundred blacks that marched to Dover, about sixty have been arrested. They are those which I saw whipped yesterday at the Cumber land from Works. Thirty others returned to their workshops and farms, and the rest ran to the woods but no attempt at pillage and murder has yet been made. In saving themselves, the blacks not only carried away arms and annumition, but also everything that they could, and in many places particular-ly at Dover, the words, and in many places particular-ly at Dover, the words, and in many places particular-ly at Dover, the words, and in many places particular-ly at Dover, the words, and in many places particular-ly at Dover, the words, and in many places particular-ly at Dover, the words are the made to have the words are the made to have the words and there were periodicals in the North, he was happy to say, that were advocating the solved. That the Decident of this Control of the control of th

should pay the forfeit of his temerity when caught a his mischief in a Southern community. There are hounds now in the free States shricking for freedom and orging the ignorant, fanatical masses there to a crusade against our institutions, who have in their time been caught at their mischief among us and suf-

fered to depart asmolested.

We say this much upon the supposition that the
blacks of South Csrolina are incited by abolition emissaries—and when the matter comes to be investigated, our life for it, it will so turn out. They are now doubt-less in our midst—they are everywhere through the South—and the entire population of our section should resolve itself into one vast vigilance committee and purge itself, as long as there is a limb to hang them to, of every intermeddling abolitionist caught on Southern soil. Wherever you eatch him, there let him find his grave, and our word for it, these insur-rections will be few and far between. Better to hang two or three abolitionists than to be in continual dan-

ger of having our throats cut. — [Montgomery Advertiser.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.
FOURTH BAY.

At half past nine the convention was called to order

At half past nine the convention was called to order At half past nine the convention was called to order

the President. Mr. DeBow, of Louisiana, reported several resoluons from the committee on business, which the con

thens from the committee on business, which the convention proceeded to consider.

RENT MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That I a view of making this convention a permanent organization, when it shall adjourn, it will be to meet again in Knoxville, Tennessee on the second Monday in August, 1857; and that the Governors of the several States, and the Mayors and other officers are requested. erious of the several States, and the stayles and other officers of towns and cities, be requested to make provision sufficiently in advance for the ap-pointment of del-gates who will certainly attend. Mr. Bibb, of Ala, moved to strike out the words "Knoxyile, Temessee," and insert "Mongomery Mabana." He said the convention had held two Managara and the said in a content of the sessions in Tennessee, and none in Alabama.

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C. thought, that without any disrespect to the State of Alabama, it would be better to adhere to the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Cocbrane, of Ala, spoke in favor of the amend-

against it.
The question being taken, upon—striking—out, Mr Bibb called for the vote by States, which resulted in the convention retaining to agree to the amendment, Alabama alone voting for it. The resolution was

nessee, and Jones of Geo.

ent, Messrs, Swan, of Te-

CHESAPEAKE AND MILPORD HAVEN STEAM LINE. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention here is no trueson in political economy which address ses itself more forcibly to the favorable consideration of the slaveholding. States at the present time, than that, by agriculture, we live, and, by commerce, we

Resolved. That the projected weekly ferry line of

iron steamships of 20,000 tens, between the Chesa-peake Bay and Milford Haven, as originated in the pamphlet letter of A. Dudley Mann, promises to ameliorate the commercial, and strengthen the po-ntical condition of the South, and that therefore, it ommends itself to the immediate and favorable consideration of Southern citizens.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention from calculations that may be deemed reliable, sach

steam ferry lines would have the capacity, to carry annually a larger amount of the staple products of the South, and consequently of merchandise general-ly than 360 sailing steps of 1,000 tons each. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the steam terry line, when established, will effect an entire revolution in the traffic of the world in which the slaveholding States will be the principal benefit ciaries, and that it will carry at no distant da mails, the passengers, the gold and silver, and th conderous articles of merchandise from Australia, China, the East Indies, Japan, the South and Centrel American States, M. Xico, the West Indies and California, to Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries, thus affording fuerative employ ment to the rail roads and increasing value thereby to the property of the South.

Resolved, That in the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power, it is probable that the steam forry line would be one of the strong-

est arms of the national defence, and that each ves-sel in such line contrasted with the most powerful steamer now affect, would, on account of her size, causes that have given its constraint of the Presidential campaign.

Much weakened by distance, the echo of the noise made in the North about the name of Fremont has extended to the banks of the Cumberland. It came in the track of the steamers which traversed the serial results of the serial results of the steamers which traversed the serial results of the steamers which traversed the serial results of the ser

have been certain to some, it was to be general, and would extend to all the slave States. According to to there, it would simply be confined to Kentucky and Tennessee. This latter version appears to me true, and it is already more than necessary to exercise an active surveillance.

Nevertheless, nothing of a positive nature had been Nevertheless, nothing of a positive nature had been the surveillance. The was the hander of the public means of existence.

Mr. Delbow called for the reading of Col. Mann's appoint the reading of which was commentation.

pamphlet letter: the reading of which was commen ced, but, before being concluded, on motion of a men ber, the further reading was dispensed with. A motion to print 5,000 copies of the letter for the use of the Convention was rejected.

The above resolutions were then adopted.

TEXT BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Mr. DeBow, from the committee on business, to which had been referred several communications on the subject of text hooks for Southern schools and collesses, recommended a return to the system of Eton and

this century, and the adoption of the following resc vention, to take this matter under their auspices and select and prepare such a series of books in every de-

cation of the South.

Resolved, That when this series of books shall have been prepared, the Legislatures of the Southern States be requested to order their use in all the public schools of their respective States, and the frustees of incorporated Academies, be requested to adopt them

as their text books.

The question was upon the first resolution.

On motion, the blank was filled with the names of Prots. Bladsoe and McGuffey, of the University of Virginia, and President Smith, of Rundolph Macon College, Va.: 16o. George E. Badger, and D. L. Swain, of N. C.; Right Rev. Bishop Elliott, and J. Hamilton Cooper, of Georgia; Prof. John Lecomte, Rev. J. H. Thornwell, Rev. J. W. Miles and Rev. Dr. Curtis, of S. C.: President Tallman, of Georgia; Dr. Lacey, of N. C.: Ashbel Smith, of Texas; Presi

dent Longsfreet, of Miss., Dr. Garland, of Alabema. Charles Gayarre, of Lac. Dr. Richard Finier, of Ind., and Dr. Alonno Church, of Georgia. After rome debate, the resolution was adopted. The question was stated to be upon the second re-

word "order" and insert the word "request," so that it would rend, "request their use in all the public schools," &c. Not sereed to.

The motion was then adopted.
Mr. Jones, of Georgia, moved the following as an additional resolution: Resolved, That this Convention commend to the

the penitentiary. Thirty blacks have been arrested, and await judgment.

The er-dulity of these poor people is such that, in books in their schools or employ Northern teachers,

They have been struck by the sudden swelling of the river, and attribute this circumstance to the great assemblage of men and ships at its mouth. Certain slaves are so greatly imbued with this fable, that I have seen them smile when they are being whipped, and have neard them say that "Fremont and his men can hear the blows they receive."

The mines along the shores of the Cumberland, for a distance of about thirry miles, have suspended work. Machine shops, occupying from 150 to 200 negrees, have now only five or six whites to direct operations. This is the case in regard to the Cumberland for Comparison, critical and our institutions from their early associations and education.

On motion, the resolution and substitute were laid upon the table.

The following resolutions were reported from the

The following resolutions were reported from the The following resolutions were reported from the compelled to employ free labor, and must eventually become free States.

Resolved, That if the habit of subscribing to Mr. Calboun, of S. C., assured the gentleman from committee on business:

In these localities, also, the panic is great. Three white freesoilers have been arrested in Dover in the act of exciting a revolt. They were beaten, and were allowed fifteen hours to leave the county and thirty to get out of the State.

A black preacher was arrested while delivering an abbilitionist sermon. He forms one of the nine who were resterday in Dover. Of these nine, five are not yet tried. The four others have been tried by a regular tripunal, and were condemned to be hardered from their character, and in no respect allied with the enemies of our rights and institutions.

Resolved, That if the habit of subscribing to Northern journals be adhered to by our people, it becomes them at least to encourage such only as prove themselves conservative in their character, and in no respect allied with the enemies of our rights and institutions.

Resolved, That if the habit of subscribing to Northern journals be adhered to by our people, it becomes them at least to encourage such only as becomes them at least to encourage such only as becomes them at least to encourage such only as becomes them at least to encourage such only as because of the wind the country could supply, it would be forthcoming, nowthstanding what night be done now in reference to the African slave trate.

After further discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE U. S.

ted States. Referred to the committee on basiness.

made. In saving themselves, the blacks not only carried away arms and ammunition, but also everything that they could, and in many places particularly at Dover, the whites are short of powder. They would have paid its weight in gold for that which we could not procure for them.

All the blacks made prisoners are first examined separately by a lines. The same procure for them and one prepared and handed to him by a friend, and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as below that the reason why he offered his amendment was, that there were periodicals in the North, he was happy to say, that were advocating Southern rights, and he had no desire to break them appoint a committee consisting of — members to appoint a committee consisting of the world, and the principle of this Convention.

Mr. Salles, or South Carolina, said fie thought this revolution would accomplish little, as long as the south the principle of this convention. The same procure their reason tickets from the literation, and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as tollows:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as tollows:

North, he was happy to say, that were advocating and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as tollows:

North, he was a procure their reason tickets from the literation, and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as tollows:

North, he was a procure their eason tickets from the literation, and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as tollows:

North, he was a procure their eason tickets from the literation, and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as tollows:

North, he was a procure their eason tickets from the literation, and which he trusted would be adopted. It was as tollows:

North, he price of the scale of the scale of the price of the price of the scale of the price of the price of the price of the price common country from its foce-open, ignorant or secret. It is especially important that the countries should be thoroughly particled, as a to to interrupt extension among the slaves, and to prevent them from assembling in large numbers. Period in the state of the right of them—Abditionates them from seeming in the right of them—Abditionates the morning of the seeming in large numbers. Period in the state of the right of them—Abditionates the morning of the seeming in large numbers. Period in the state of the secret large and the prevent them from assembling in large numbers. Period in the state of the secret large and the secret large and the prevent them from assembling in large numbers. Period in the state of the secret large and the

After further debate the resolution was adopted.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

The following resolutions, reported from the committee on business, were next considered:

Resolved. That whilst agriculture is, and properly

f manufacturing it at home, and that, as an inve

The resolutions were adopted.
SOUTHERS INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

their momentons work, and the remarkable success

acred interests, perpetuating our dependence on those

who do not understand and cannot appreciate our ne-cessities and responsibilities, and at the same time fix-

ng a lasting reproach upon our own institutions,

mg a tasing periode upon our own institutions, eachers and people.

The resolutions were adopted.

CUMBERLAND GAP RAILROAD.

The following resolution from the committee on builess, was then considered:

Resolved, That the people and Legislature of Kenneyky be and are because viewed to direct their ear-

icky, be and are hereby invoked to direct their car-

est attention to this subject and to make provisions y the enactment of the necessary laws, for the con-

ruction of a railroad from the city of Louisville to

on, for it was to secure to Southern ports the trade

of the great north west, and of the many new States to be formed there.

On motion of Mr. Cochrane, of Alabama, the resolution was laid on the table.

NAVAL SCHOOLS.

The following resolutions from the committee on business were then considered:

Whereas, it is the opinion of this Convention, that to the state of the convention of the

accomplish which it is an indispensable preliming, that we increase and diversify our maritime into

rests by inducing and training our people to embari-

n that pursuit; therefore be if Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, t is essential to the success of any effort on the part of the South, to establish commercial independence,

en, should be established in each of the Souther

Resolved, That this Convention should memoral

ize the Legislatures of the different Southern States to establish and sustain institutions, where should be

eceived and educated apprentices for the Marine ser-

TEHUANTEPEC ROLTE.

Mr. Semmes of Louisiana, from the committee on usiness, to which had been referred surdry commu-

Orleans, on the subject of the Tehnantepec route, made a report accompanied by the following resolu-

Resolved. That this Convention regards inter-

oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tela-antepec, as important to Southern interests, and that the enterprise undertaken at New Orleans by virtue

of the contract with Mexico, mentioned in the Sil

ticle of the Gadsden treaty, deserves encourage

Tehuantopec company, incorporated by the State

rancisco, on as favorable and liberal

vention.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED AND REFERRED.

amendment, and with the addition of another rese-

lation. He therefore reported the following resolu-

and continuous sections; that it should be incorpora-ted and constructed under the authority of the State

and Territorial Legislatures, and that the means of construction should be derived from individual, corporate and State contributions, together with

such aid as may be obtained from grants of the pub-lic domain, for postel and military contracts, or any other service which may be lawfully rendered to the

ther service which may be awardly required to the federal government by said company.

Resolved. That it is hereby recommended to the Southern and South Western railroad companies, that in the event any section of the said road shull remain incomplete, or without authority of construc-

incorporation, authorizing them or some one or more

or any section thereof, the aid and approval of all the

portion of the resolution that relates to grants of pub-

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. John Scott, of Virginia, said the great argument in favor this Pacific rail road was, that it would enable the South to extend her institutions into new regions. The Convention having haid the resolution concerning the re-opening of the African slave trade upon the table, he must oppose this Pacific rail road upon the table, he must oppose this Pacific rail road.

scheme, because, if it was carried out, and Southern institutions were extended, the slave labor must be drawn from the older States; and Vignia, Indiana, Kentucky and Delaware, if not Missouri, would be

SETTLEMENT OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE U. S.

Mr. Clayton of Alabama, introduced resolutions

ie domain.
The amendment was rejected.

The letter was then read.

ations from the Chamber of Commerce of New

that schools for the rearing and educatio

These resolutions were adopted.

the great north west, and of the many new States

Democracy in being transplanted to a fresher soil.— be charged with a criminal silence, in the possible mains afterwards! The Constitution means some NEGRO INSURRECTION IN SOUTH CAROLI- there for their education was more to be deprecated. Mr. Cochran, of Ala., stated that he had made to As to Southern talent not being paid for here of motion to lay the resolution of the possible mains afterwards! The Constitution means some NEGRO INSURRECTION IN SOUTH CAROLI- there for their education was more to be deprecated. As to Southern talent not being paid for here of motion to lay the resolution of the possible mains afterwards! NA.

Under our felegraphic head will be found the startling intelligence of a negro insurrection in South Carobina. To what extent the insurrectionary spirit of
the black population of the State extends, we are not
the black population of the State extends, we are not
the North for they deserved commendation.

As to Southern talent not being paid for here, if
Souther Journals were patronized, that difficulty
would soon be removed. He was not for withdrawing their support from the conservative journals of
the North for they deserved commendation. he was opposed to it, but in order to obtain an oppor-tunity of presenting the report of the committee on business on the Pacific Radroad, for which he had been waiting all the morning. He now moved that the resolution be taken up.

The motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Dean, of Virginia the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to merrow and made the special order for 11 o'clock. Mr. James Houston presented a communication in relation to domestic and foreign trade, which was reshould be, the predominant pursuit of the people of the States represented in this convention, the interests of these States would be very greatly promoted by

the employment of capital in other pursuits, and es-pecially in manufactures and mining; that the abun-dance and cheapness of the means of subsistance, of field and water power, the temperature of the climate, tions in reference to the employment of Northern manufactures, which were referred to the committee and other natural advantages, will, if properly imon business. proved, secure to these States a virtual monopoly of the manufactures, as well as the growth of cotton;

On motion of Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, the convention at a few minutes before 3 o'clock adjourn-ed until to morrow at 9, A, M. that it is believed the present cost of transporting this staple abroad will more than cover the expense

LATEST BY TELES RIPH.

Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer. THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

of manufacturing it at home, and that, as an unvest-ment for security, for certainty of result and uni-formity of income, the factory and the mine, when properly managed, have no superior.

Resolved, That in the matter of railroad construc-tion and equipment, it is the duty of all companies at the South to encourage such locomotive and ma-chine works as may be established among them. THIRTY-FORKTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION,
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER I., 1856.
SENATE.—The lows Senatorial election case was taken up and discussed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The bill to settle the claus of revolutionary officers was discussed till the hour of The following resolutions were reported from the House.-Mr. Etheridge offered a resolution, pro committee on business: Resolved, That this convention looks with peculiar testing against the opening of the African slave trade, which was adopted—aves 90. Mr. Crt effected a resolution that it is inexpedient to after the present Resorved, that this convention to a superstraint of the gratification upon the prosperous condition of the several States' institutions, and the praise-worthy exertions of the different Christian denominations in the cause of education within the States here represented; and hereby tenders to them its grateful recognition of their conditions of their conditions of their conditions.

laws relating to the slave trade-agreed to-noes only

FROM NICARAGUA.

New York, Dec. 15.—The steamship Tennessee, brought a number of passengers from Nicaragua, but no papers. The passengers, say that Walker had fought several successful battles, since the date of the last o inst steamer's news, but he was compelled by the prevailing sickness at Granada to burn the city and to remove the sick and wounded of his army to Ome-tepee. Walker was at Virgin Bay, awaiting the ar-rival of reinforcements to attack Rivas. The Costs

by a Nicaraguan schooner. She was armed with six mac pounders and had one hundred and fourteen men, forty of whom were saved by the schooner.— She had on board a large supply of stores, aminun DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The freight house and passenger depot of the Hudson River Rail Road, at West Albany, were burnt to day, together with a large

Kican brig was blown up in the harbor of San Juan

the Cumberland Gap.

Mr. Clutter, of Virginia, said he did not see what interest Georgie, North Carolina, Mississippl and other Southern States had in that road. amount of freight, principally country produce. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. FROM PORT AU PRINCE. Mr. Deane, of Virginia, said it was as national as my project that would be presented to the cenven-NEW YORK, Duc. 15 .- Letters have been received

> were abundant. The Port was sickly. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The schooner Albemarie

> from Pamileo, N. C., is ashore at Sandy Hook, and water. No lives are lost. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Flour is buoyant, sales of Southern at \$7 05 to 7 35. Wheat is buoyant, sales of red at \$1 56 to \$1 60, white \$1 70 to \$1 77.

give stability and importance to our Southern com-merce, we should open a direct foreign trade, not with one country alone, but every country whose products can be advantageously exchanged for ours, Corn quiet and dull. Virginia's 94;.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.-Flour is firm and unhanged. Wheat is slightly better. Corn is stendy

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, DECEMBER 16, 1856.

RICHMOND MARKETS, DECEMBER 16, 1856, \$\pmathbb{C}\pmathbb{T}\ \text{The following quotations are wholeasie.} For small riders higher prices will be charged:
BACON.—We quote Sides at 912294 and scarce.—Shoulders 71271c, Hams 122013, North Carolina hog round 11421.
BUTTER—Prime Country Butter, 17220 cts.; do, Goshon 22222 cts.; old and interior, 12215cts.
BEESWAX—20226; \psi B COAL.—Anthracite—Red Ash sells at \$6.45 a 6.59; White—Asi, for foundry, \$7 per ton. Bituminous, delivered at Port Walthall, or at the wharf opposite Rocketts, we quote at 14; for average and smith a. For city use, wholesene to dealers, \$5.50 for Lump; Hail \$5. CONE—For city consumption \$5.50 \psi cartlead cits bushels for lump; hail \$5. CANDLES—Tailow 16 cents \psi B.; Jackson's do, 17 Hall's less Adamantine 26.230; Sperm 40.2 losts.

CANDERS—1 and Wise 26 23 ct., Sperm 40 2 45 cts. COTTON—12 cts. COTTON VAINS—22 25 cts., cash. Cotton Cordage. COTTON YANNS—22@25cts., cash. Cotton Cordage, 20 to 23 cts. \$\psi\$ lb.

CORN—We now quote 72\chiefe 277 cts. per bushed.]

CORN—We now quote 72\chiefe 277 cts. per bushed.]

CORN—We now quote 72\chiefe 277 cts. per bushed.]

CORN—We now quote 72\chiefe 2677 cts. per bushed.]

CORN—EAD to 10\chiefe 267 cts.

COFFIE—Ro 10\chiefe 267 cts.

LOUR—Sa es of Superime to shippers at \$6.75. Some holders ask more. Market quiet.

FLATHERS—Live thoses 50\chiefe 55 cts. Demand fair.

FLATHERS—\$1.50\chiefe 150\chiefe 25 cts.

GUNPOWDER—Dupont's and Hazard Sporting. F. FF, and FFF, \$5\chiefe F key: Blasting. \$3\chiefe F key.

GUNPOWDER—Bupont's and Hazard Sporting. F. FF, and FFF, \$5\chiefe F key: Blasting. \$3\chiefe F key.

GUNPOWDER—Bupont's and Hazard Sporting. Mexican 28\chiefe 50.

HDES—Slaughtered. 6\chiefe cuts \$\chiefe T\$ lb., green weight: calf.

ment.
Resolved further, That this Convention, in order encourage said enterprise, earnestly recommende e government of the United States to contract with of Louisiana, and domiciled at New Orleans, for the transportation of the United States mails from New Orleans across the Isihmus of T-huantepec, to San

HIDES-Slaughtered, 6) cents P. B, green weight; call The resolutions were adopted.

LETTER FROM HON. ROBT TOOMBS.

Mr. Cochran of Ala., called for the reading of the letter from the Hon. R. Toombs, which was presented

er 15. -- New, in bbls. 131 5 131 ets., in kegs, 141 2 15. LA(th-New, upbbs, Laps 15) cts, in segs, raps 15.

LIME = \$1, 12) from whert; \$1.57 from store,
LEA1) = 6, seques, for pig; 74771 or bat.

MOLASSES = We quote New Orleans 62; \$65c; Por
Rico 5c to 64c, sales of prime at the latter price. Cu
Musco rate of 52 to 57 cents, nominal. yesterday.

Mr. Jones of Ga., desired to state that his reason for moving to lay the letter on the table without being rend, was that it was at such a late hour that but few members were in attendance.

Muser rand do, 32 to 31 cents, nominal.

OATS.—We quote \$77 to 12 cless.

OFFAL.—Brain. 18c. P bushel; shorts 20 c.; brown stall, 25; ship staff, 63 c.

PLASTER—Lump Plaster \$4 75 a5 per ton; Richmond ground \$84 per ton. Calcined \$2 373 a2 50 Pbarrel.

POTATORS—We goods \$75 cushel.

RYE—start 55 P bushel. The letter was then read.

On motion of Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, it was referred to the committee on business, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Con-

ROSIN -\$1 70 at 75 per bbl. SALT -\$ 6 from wharf, \$1 70 to \$1 75 from store. SALT FF RE-10 ets per ib. By Mr. Brashent, of Louisiana, in reference to re-commending State Legi-latures to offer bounties on ship and boat building, abeliabing wharf and port charges on Southern built ships; also to offer boun-SALTPETRE—10 ets per ib. SENECA ROOT—Sales recently at 60e. ties for woolen and cotton yarn manufactured in the South and exported to foreign countries.

Referred to the committee on business,
PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.
Mr. Cochran, of Alabama, from the committee on WS: per thousand.
TEAN,—Imperial and Gunpowder 559781 20.
SUGARS—We quote New Orleans 10; to 11; and scarce
Porto Rico 10 #1090; Cuba 10#10[c; Loaf 14;#15clemand brisk; Crashed and Fowdered 14#14fc, as in business, to which had been recommitted the resolu-

uslity; C Coffee 12 # 12 |c.; Circle A do. 13 |c. SHOT - 7 | # 8 cts. \$\psi\$ B. SHOT—1 as ets. \$\psi\$ b.

TOBACCO—The receipts of old tobacco are very small and prices high. We quote inferior Lugs at \$8.50 a9.7; hipping \$11.25 \pi 12.50; manufacturing \$12.50 \pi 13, fin hipping \$1. \pi 1*; the manufacturing \$18 \pi 38 \pi 40. Les \$0.0.12.75. with that of previous conventions upon the project advocated yesterday by Mr. Pike, of Alabama, the committee had examined the matter and could find no conflict between the two propositions in any ma-

WHEAT—St 40 at 45 for good to prime red; 150 at 15 for good to prime white.

WOOL—Small parcels of tub-washed sold at 26532 unwashed 186200. Sales of fine fleece according to quality WOOD—By the quantity \$3 50 \$\phi\$ cord for Gak \$3 for Pine; retail price \$4 50 \$\pi\$ for Oak; \$1 00\$ \$4 25 for Pine. from the Mississippi river, by way of El Passo along or near the 224 degree of North latitude to the Paci-fic Ocean; that this road about consist of separate

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEF, &c. BEFF—Stock moderate Sales this week of ordinar to good See at \$8 to \$8 50 P hundred, net. For No. Berf \$9.

HOGS—\$8 to \$9 per cwt. Supply fair.
SHEEP.—Supply of Mutton abundant. We quote \$2.
\$5 for fair to good Sheep.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF RICHMOND, DEC. 15, 1856. MIGHT. WATER THIS DAY AT SOCLOCK.

ARRIVED. Steamer Beividere, Pritchard, Baltimore, mose. Steamer Roanoke, Skinner, New York, mose and assengers. Sloop New Packet, Gwatney, Sm thfield, indse-

of them, to undertake the construction of such in-complete sections, and this convention hereby invoke for the enterprise of the construction of said railroad Schr Virginia, Richardson, corn. Schr King William, George, York River, wheat-Schr Jas. Allen, Gunter, Eastern Shore, oats. true citizens of the South, whether in private life or public station, for the completion of a work upon Schr Mary Edzabeth, Snipes, Eastern Shore, cal which depends greatly the permanency of the union, and the defence, development and independence of SPECIAL NOTICE -SALE OF STOO PROVENDER, CORN, FARMING IMPL MENTS, &c.—Not having finished the cale for Wm. Harvie, Comm'r, it will be continued to-day, at 11 o'clo

the South.

Resolved, That this Convention re adopt the resolutions of the last sessions, recommending the con-struction of a Pacific rail road upon the route indica-GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts. ted in the first resolution, by means of the Southern States, corporations and people.

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, suggested to the chairman to amend the first resolution by inserting, before the words "Territorial Legislature," the words "so far as they can do so, by the"—
Mr. Cochran accepted the amendment.
Mr. Jones, of Georgia, moved to strike out that

cture, to which I most respectfully call the attention I in want of Boots and Snocs of superior quality. ALEX, HILL, Manufacturer and importer or Ladies' and
Gentlemen's French Boots and Shose.
Dec 16 127, Main st., Richmond, Va.
ARMORY, RICHMOND, DEC. 15, 1856.
It respective of political parities, respectfully prescribing to a candidate for the office of CiTY SERGEAN's and solicins the citizens of Richmond, generally, to give him their support.

Dec 16-63 & wide - ED. S. GAY EXCHANGE HOTEL AND BALLARD HOUS

That portion of the Balllard HOUSE hitherto
the hands of J. Woodson Smith, Eq., is now beel
conducted under the management of Mr. A. B. Palmo
and Monstear S. Zielle, and under my own direction at
control. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
JOHN P. Balllard
Preprietor of Exchange Hotel and Ballard House,
Dec. 16—4f.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

VII.I. attend the Courts of Powhatan, Amelia, Cle terfield, Nottoway, and the Circuit and Intersecuts and Court of Appeals at Richmond.

The Office, Amelia Court House,
Mr. Gordon's Post office for the present is Ballsvill.

indicative of the course which ought to be pursued by the South in order to obtain her just and equal share in the settlement of the territories of the Uni-Powhstan.

LECTURE.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Like first seture of the coarse for this Winter will divered by OLIVER P. BALDWIN, Eeg. at African Church, on Friday evening. December 19th, at Oclock Subject—"SPIRITEALISM."

Members can procure their ceasen tickets from the

here from Port An Prince to Dec. 2d. Business was dull for American produce. Coffee and Logwood